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REV. SAMUEL R. ADAMS, A.M.

Samuel Roger Adams was born in the village of Penigwasset, in the town of Campton, N. H., June 5, 1825. And there, upon his father's farm, he spent his early years; thus receiving his first lessons of life from the worthy rector of that town. And there upon the same farm still live his parents, enjoying a ripe old age, with the deserved esteem and respect of all who love human integrity and uprightness; scarcely bending to the repeated storms of sorrow that have swept nearly all their offspring to the grave, yet bowing meekly to Him who smites, and adoring the hand that touches them.

Samuel was the son of Jacob and Polly Adams, and by his parents was early consecrated to God; and they have well ordered their household after them as did Abraham.

Samuel died at Springfield, Mo., Dec. 21, 1862, aged 37 years, in the service of his country. The child of pious parents, he was the subject of early and faithful and constant religious influences, and a bright and impressive example while he remained in the home circle. The seed thus early sown and diligently nurtured, soon germinated, reached an early maturity, and brought forth its fruit unto holiness. He was converted at the age of fifteen years. And thus, seeking "first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," he conformed to the Saviour's rule, and "laid up for himself a good foundation against the time to come, whereby he has laid hold on eternal life." It was a good arrangement. Thereon he stood firm in the "slippery paths of youth," amid the allurements of ease and folly, and undismayed in the presence of the king of terrors.

It was a wise arrangement for all the purposes of his being; a foundation broad and deep and firm enough for the highest aims, the broadest views, and the deepest research of the human mind. It was the secret of his success. There can be no failure to him who "seeks first the kingdom of God;" for all things else shall be added. In one of his late letters he says to his parents, "Life has been to us all thus far a success in a high degree." But in what sense? He had not become rich nor famous. Nor did he regard these as necessary to success "in a high degree." Life to him was a success because he had found the kingdom of God, and was permitted to labor therein. This was the foundation of his unblemished character, his happiness in life, his usefulness to his fellow-men, and his victory over death. From his conversion to his death he was steadfast in the faith, an unwavering and growing Christian.

He was fitted for college at the Newbury Seminary, during the years 1845, 1846 and 1847,—spending a portion of each year in teaching, or other remunerative employment. There he is well remembered by citizens, as well as teachers and students of that time. There I first knew him, and I have always felt that his life was an admonition to earnest and pious living. I know there are many whose eyes shall fall on his name here, whose memories shall be stirred, and who will regret to that time with saddened pleasure. How many were the subjects of religious impressions traceable to him, the Book of Life alone can show. He was one of that multitude of young men and women, now bearing the burdens of life, their locks mixed with gray, who were then drinking knowledge, in all the hopelessness of youth, that happy fountain; they are now scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific; some in earth, some in heaven; strong in the promise of unabated hope, buckling on the armor for the conflict of life; some for fame, some for wealth, but he for Christ!

And right nobly did he toil, losing no opportunity, an acquisition; an industrious and thorough student, satisfied with no lesson, leaving no task till it was mastered, and not only gathering facts and rules, but gaining strength whith to become a self-reliant and independent man.

As a student and as a man he was singularly pure. He acted always from high religious motives. His aspirations were ardent, but chastened, guided and inspired by religion. His ambition was that of truly noble kind which reaches forth for means of greater usefulness in the world. He sought in every relation to be every inch a man; not to be esteemed more highly than he ought; for he cared nothing for display, and desired no distinction among men. He scorned to seem what he was not, and could do nothing to attract notice to himself. He seemed always to esteem others better than himself, "in honor preferring others," and for himself took the lowest place. He was the very soul of honor and friendship. He greatly enjoyed the society of his friends. And I never saw him happier, nor enjoyed his company so much as when I saw him last, a year and a half ago, on his last visit to the home of his childhood.

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The shiftless and the cowardly, the constitutionally lazy, (known in camp as "bummers") the physically infirm and the mentally stupid, must be found out and eliminated. The officers and men that are *reliable*, must become known to each other and to the commander. It is true that on some of these questions, but much that is very valuable may with certainty be found out in camp. Our religious interests are in a healthy state. Meetings are well attended and profoundly interesting. We have three prayer meetings in the week, and a Bible class Saturday evening and Sunday, P.M. A Temperance Society holds occasional meetings, and is useful.

Among the special excitements of our manner of life, are occasional marching orders, soon to be commanded, camp rumors of victory and defeat to our arms, to both of which we are becoming about equally indifferent; but the great day and the great excitement is when the northern mail arrives, and the officer and the soldier goes by himself to unfold the sheet blistered by the tears of some loved one at home, and to draw from the words of affection which the broad pages are full, a balm for his own home-sickness. If you would do good, both to the body and the soul of the soldier, send him letters, and send him whole reading in the form of newspapers or pamphlets, and if you are not personally acquainted with the soldier, direct to the chaplain, and he will distribute to those who need it most. And finally, remember the soldier and his family, constantly, at the throne of infinite compassion.

R. M. M.
Camp Parapet, Carrollton, La., Jan. 23, 1863.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

West Woodstock, Ct.—Rev. Ovis Perrin writes: "Some have supposed that we could not expect revivals when the nation was in a state of war; but we have found this supposition false in this place, however much we may have been discouraged in times past. A long, dark, moral night has brooded over us for some years, the church having been so divided and utterly disengaged that it was difficult to sustain a Sabbath School, class meeting, or even a prayer meeting. We thought that something must be done, or it would sink to rise no more. Accordingly an invitation was extended to Bro. H. Moulton, of the New England Conference, to 'come over and help us.' He came in the Spirit and power of his Master, and went to work with his usual tact and ability. The elements, earth and hell, were combined against us. The cry was, it is no use, there can be no revival; but we persevered, having faith in Him who hath said, that the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much. For a time we had no success. After a while the attention of some children was reached. After they were converted, it seemed to arrest the attention of an intelligent class of young ladies and gentlemen of position and influence in community, nearly all of whom became avowedly acquainted with the Lord Jesus. Then the heads of families became more and more interested, and one after another was induced to give his heart to God, until there are but few left to oppose. Indeed, in some neighborhoods, no unconverted persons are to be found.

"We have not had so thorough and sweeping revival for a quarter of a century. Our meetings are still well attended and deeply interesting, notwithstanding we have confined them for over sixty evenings. All glory be to God!"

East Woburn.—We learn that a good revival interest is enjoyed in the Methodist Church at East Weymouth, under the labors of the pastor, Rev. S. C. Brown.

Searsmont, Me.—Rev. J. N. Marsh writes: "Please say to the friends of Zion that the Lord is reviving his work in Searsmont, and that the church is being quickened and souls are being saved. Quite a number have been saved. Last evening seven were at the altar and found pardon. All glory to Christ, our leader and Saviour. Amen."

Richmond, Me.—Rev. S. W. Russell writes: "The Lord is graciously reviving his work with us. Several have been happily converted, and many reclaimed from a wandering condition. The work still goes on. To God be all the praise."

Bangor.—Rev. B. Foster writes: "Please say to the friends of Zion that God is reviving his work in Union Street Church. For the last few weeks some forty have been forward for prayers, and most of them have found peace with God; and still the good work is progressing. May God pour out of his Spirit until the whole city shall receive a shock of the Divine power."

Houlton, Me.—A new Methodist Episcopal Church in Houlton was dedicated Jan. 23d. The sermon was delivered by the Presiding Elder, Rev. E. A. Holmerson.

Buxton, Me.—The Lord has been reviving his work gloriously on Buxton Charge.

GOOD TESTIMONY ON THE SABBATH.—From the Army of the Potomac.—Gen. Hooker has issued an order forbidding the use of slaves. Unitizing the troops in all cases, save the extreme New England and Western States, when fifteen is allowed. The order likewise bears with particular severity upon officers now in command, and the list of dismissals will soon be materially augmented, unless they speedily report. The morale of the soldiers is said to be much improved. It is thought Gen. Hooker will pursue the policy of sending out small expeditions, and the enemy every day, until the time comes for a general battle. This course would give the soldiers an opportunity to gain victories on a small scale and awaken the enthusiasm which has been deadened by repeated failures. If permitted they will doubtless show that they can make as successful raids as the rebels.

From the Department of the South.—An engagement took place near Suffolk, Va., on the 30th ult., between the rebel forces under Gen. Pegram and Gen. Corcoran's Brigade. Our loss was 24 killed and 80 wounded. The rebels had crossed the Rappahannock to obtain forage, and were attacked by Gen. Corcoran and driven across the river after fighting all day. A steamer which arrived at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 5, from Newbern, N. C., reports that a fleet of 120 vessels had sailed, all bound South.

From the Department of the South.—The Richmond Dispatch of Feb. 2, published an account of breaking the Charleston blockade by the rebels. It said five steamers, two of them iron-clads, under Gen. Beauregard and Capt. Ingraham, attacked the blockading fleet of thirteen vessels, and sunk two, damaged another, and drove the whole fleet out of sight. Gen. Beauregard then declared the blockade raised, and Charleston open to the commerce of the world. At the close of the day part of the blockading fleet had returned, and were seen at a great distance with steam up, evidently ready to run. If the blockade really was broken, a new proclamation would have to be issued if it could be commented again.

The iron-plate steamer Princess Royal bearing the intelligence that the blockade was not broken. The cause of this attack of the rebels on our squadrons was owing to the capture of the Princess Royal, an English ship, the captain and crew of that vessel having escaped ashore during the night, and communicated intelligence to the enemy. The ram struck the Mercedita keeping her over, at the same time firing a broadside entered one of her boilers. The ram sank the Mercedita three times, "Do you see that?" The Mercedita answered each time, "I am in a sinking condition." The rebels had the iron-plate steamer, and the iron-plate was broken, and the iron-plate was not broken, for the crime of grand larceny, instead of being whipped like a slave.

The First Regiment of South Carolina (Colored) Veterans.—Gen. Saxon, Military Governor of South Carolina, informs the War Department that the first colored regiment is fully organized. He says:

"In no regiment have I seen duty performed with so much cheerfulness and alacrity; and as sentinel they are particularly vigilant."

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Poetry.

For Zion's Herald.

JAMES.

By Mrs. S. B. HALL.

Long years have past, my son,
Since thou wert laid to rest,
And the winter's snows to-day, my son,
Are piled above thy breast.

But on my yearning heart, my son,

Thy form engraves lies;

I seem again to hear thy voice

And mark thy beaming eyes.

O never while the changing years

Pass by in me their flight,

Will that dear form so long beloved

Be perished from my sight.

And age is creeping on me now,

With all its weight of pain.

Nor can the rolling years restore

My youth and strength again.

O I had thought thy manly arm

Would now become my stay,

I had not dreamed that thou, my son,

So soon must pass away.

And yet I would not call thee back

To tread life's thorny maze;

To struggle with the tempter's power

And sin's deceitful ways.

O God, what'er thy will may be,

Whene'er the day may come

That sets my laboring spirit free

And brings me to my home,

Let me then see my angel boy,

And hear his happy voice,

And in the better home above

Forevermore rejoice.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 1863.

For Zion's Herald.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the Death of Mabelle C. Watson.

Coldly, calmly he is sleeping!

Do not wake the slumber'er now;

Comrades place the sod above him!

Gently smooch it o'er his brow.

Though no kindred follow near him

To his last and lowly bed;

Yet there'll know he's sleeping peaceful,

And his ransomed soul is freed.

Up to that celestial city

Where no strife can ever come,

He has gained at last an entrance

To that far off heavenly home.

Here he nobly did his duty,

Went forth at his country's call,

Worked and labored for his Master,

For he loved him more than all.

And upon the distant camp ground

Orb's knelt in humble prayer;

And for all his comrades pleaded

To his heavenly Father there,

In vain was his short journey

Over the rugged path of life;

For he left us to this lesson,

"Be ye earnest in the strife."

For Zion's Herald.

THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

Hail, the day, so long expected,

Hail! Columbia's own release,

Freedom's alt're-erected

To the nation's eager peace.

Afric's sons accept the token,

Ushering in the Jubilee—

Every chain must soon be broken,

Every slave will soon be free.

Now our sacrifice divided

On the altar may be seen,

Burning lamp and smoking furnace,

In the darkness pass between.

All around are closely hovering

Doubts and fears, like birds of prey,

Still we watch the slaughtered offering,

Still we "drive the furies away."

Not in vain our vast oblation,

Blood and treasure, has been poured;

In vain our ceaseless supplications;

Have ascended up to God;

Not in vain the Proclamation,

By it almighty rise,

Lo! it opens Heaven's windows,

God accepts our sacrifice.

Lucena.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1863.

Sketches.

A SCENE FROM LIFE.

The mansion was brilliantly illuminated. The rich and costly curtains did not prevent the sound of merry laughter and delicious music being heard in the street.

Within, the halls were thronged with a gay and brilliant assemblage, the elite of the surrounding country. But hush! a solemn and impressive ceremony is about to be performed. Annie Dayton, the daughter of "mine host," and Thomas Manter, one of Nature's noblemen, are about to be made one—to be joined in holy wedlock. The former, beautiful in mind, generous in nature, and sparkling with wit and intelligence—an only child—is about to place herself and a large prospective fortune under the care and protection of one more than worthy so great a charge.

After the solemn rite was over, all was again life and animation. Wine flowed freely, but the joyous assembly stopped not to read the ominous words upon its treacherous surface. Those who have been made widows and orphans through its influence, can read upon it tiny woe—Shame, degradation and ruin are the sure results to those who "look upon the wine when it is red," and allow it to pass their lips. Yet the bride, when she touched the sparkling fluid to her beautiful lips, noted not the fate which awaited her through the internal practice of social wine drinking.

This highly favored couple, endowed with great natural abilities, superior education, and all that wealth could procure, was added to the other worldly advantages. They commenced life under the most encouraging circumstances, and with every prospect of a bright and blissful future. So they thought. So thought their friends. They were blind to the fact that *independence* had already commenced its work.

Five years have passed away. We enter a crowded court-room. Before us, in the criminal's box, is a man, or rather the wreck of a man, in the prime of life, who appears to have seen better days. By his side we now notice a lady. Upon her pale forehead there is no stain of tears. Traces of great personal beauty are still discernible upon her face, now stricken with shame and suffering. She is the wife of the criminal at her side. We inquire the history of a couple so deeply interesting. Judge of our surprise, when we learn 'tis Thomas Manter and wife, who, but a short five years ago were united and happy.

We will not linger upon each step of his downward road to his present condition. Enough that his downfall was gradual but sure. Too late his loving wife learned to dread the effects of the insidious destroyer. Although she appealed to him to respect his manhood, to remember his duties to himself, to her and to their child, yet her words, made eloquent by love, hope and fear, produced only temporary repentence. Each succeeding indulgence in the intoxicating bowl brought him lower in the scale of morality, until the entreaties of his wife became entirely unheeded. Gambling had made fearful inroads into the united fortunes of himself and wife before he realized the extent of his losses. But he had not power to

ZION'S HERALD AND

WESLEYAN JOURNAL, FEBRUARY 11, 1863.

Biographical.

CHARLES H. KELLEN.—My Dear Doctor: We attempt to write you a few lines, in the midst of great affliction.

Our son, Charles H., was mortally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and died in Washington the 27th ultimo, aged 18 years. On hearing that he was wounded, I went to Washington. I reached him on the 23d; his death was on the 24th. All that medical skill and attentive nursing could accomplish was done for him, but it was all without avail.

From his fellow soldiers we learned the following particulars. We give them to you in the order received.

On the 13th, he was with his company, cheering on the brave and valiant, as he was struck in the right knee joint by a minie ball; the bone was broken, the joint opened, so that the synovial fluid escaped. Being unable to stand, he was carried to the hospital, and the surgeon, Dr. L. C. Smith, dressed the wound.

But Jesus did not despise her; he loved her very much indeed. Yet at first he seemed unkind, when she came near him, saying, "What do you say to this poor woman when she is so unhappy?"

He said nothing at all; so she went on crying for mercy.

The disciples did not like to hear the poor woman cry out, "Have mercy on me!" As they walked along with Jesus, the poor woman followed them with her cries. So the disciples went to Jesus and said, "Send her away, for she crieth after us." How unkind was this! How scathful the disciples were! Instead of begging their Master to have mercy upon the poor mother, they wanted him to tell her to go away. They knew she was a poor heathen, so they despised her.

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